

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Europe must pay the price for an American troop presence

Nato is loved and chiselled by people in the Federal Republic. In 1969 a survey was carried out in which those taking part were given two statements about Nato and asked which they thought were most appropriate.

Fifty-one per cent plumped for: "Nato has brought the countries of the western world closer together." Forty per cent chose a statement to the effect that the West owes a debt of gratitude to Nato for ensuring peace since the Second World War.

And thirty-two per cent backed the statement: "Without Nato we would have been overrun by the Communists long ago and incorporated into the East Bloc."

With these views of the effect of Nato a majority is in favour of a continuance of the alliance. Even the objections to an American presence are less forceful in the Federal Republic than elsewhere.

But since the mid-sixties American politicians have been calling for a cutback in their troop commitments in Europe and especially in the Federal Republic. The Democratic senator majority leader, Senator Mike Mansfield, for instance considers that the burden of responsibility for the defence of western Europe falls too heavily on US shoulders, while European defence initiatives are inadequate and not up to the level that could be provided by the countries in question. His criticism is sparked off by the drain on American revenue and foreign exchange.

As a matter of fact the balance of payments problem is at present so much in the foreground that the political and military facts are tending to get neglected.

It is correct that Bonn gains on currency exchange from the stationing of foreign troops on Federal Republic soil. Balancing up this deficit is the point of negotiations, not the payment of costs for the stationing of troops here, nor are they anything to do with payments to

occupying forces, which are only paid for the troops stationed in Berlin.

The agreement covering the period 1 July 1969 to 30 June this year provided for a payment of 3.04 thousand million Marks annually, covering eighty per cent of the foreign exchange losses as estimated by Washington. This was not entirely to the satisfaction of the Americans, since some senators only consider the purchasing of armaments as genuine balancing of foreign exchange deficits, and not the acquisition of American treasury bonds by Bonn.

But lately the word has gone around that substantial troop withdrawals from this country would not bring any great material gain to the Americans. Withdrawal of 100,000 American soldiers would only bring an actual saving of one to 1.5 billion dollars, corresponding to only one per cent of the American defence budget and as far as the financial problems of the United States are concerned it would be just a drop in the ocean.

If the Americans did withdraw in force it would be cold comfort to us in Europe to know that they are gaining very little from the move.

With the doctrine of the balance of power in mind the military balance in the West would be disturbed without a comparable troop withdrawal in the East.

The credibility of the strategy of "flexible response" must, to put it mildly, be tried and tested. The nuclear threshold would be lowered again and the mobilised "big-lift strategy" would be given an airing.

If Bonn and the other partner countries in western Europe want to prevent such a development they must pay the price for a military presence. Otherwise the grim prediction that was doing the rounds in 1968 that the military alliance of the capitalist countries threatened to founder on the very essence of capitalism, namely money, would be revived.

*Christian Polityka
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 3 March 1971)*

The Soviet Union is building up a powerful naval force. Naval bases on the Red Sea, the presence of the Russian fleet in the western Mediterranean, air bases in certain Arab countries around the Mediterranean supported by Russian troops are all threatening Nato lines of communication.

The accelerated construction of a fleet of nuclear submarines with middle range missiles of the Polaris type is in an emergency a grave danger for the Atlantic sea route. With the major naval exercise "Ocean" last year the Soviet fleet demonstrated the possibilities of world-wide strategy.

Russian armament on a large scale and the threatening speeches of the Soviet marshals who are once again speaking of "revanchist and neo-nazi" tendencies in the Federal Republic against which the Soviet Union must put all its weapon bases on the alert since the Soviet Union is threatened in marked contrast to Russian diplomats' peace gestures.

Indeed the contradiction between the belligerent orders of the day of the marshals and the friendly gestures with which Soviet diplomats are approaching the "European security conference" is remarkable.

This is treated with all the clarity that is required in the Defence White Paper published by the British government each year, stating that it would be folly if we

President Nixon is in a trap and it is certainly not only because of a love for Europe but also from his own strategic and political interests that he took an important step towards a compromise with Europe on 4 October last year, when he stated in Dublin that the United States would in no circumstances cut its commitments to Nato *unilaterally*.

This "generous" promise was made easier for him by the meeting in Brussels of European Ministers and officials on 1 October at which the Defence Ministers of European Community countries decided to raise funds communally totalling about 1.8 billion Marks in order to bolster up and expand the infrastructure of Nato and remove this burden from America.

Bonn considered that it would profit from this programme in the sense that it took the foreign exchange problem from the Federal Republic-American plane and made it a matter for the alliance.

The snag to this plan was that a number of Nato countries would not agree to it, particularly Great Britain. Even the London Times attacked Defence Minister Lord Carrington for taking pride in the fact that he had assigned additional naval vessels and aircraft to Nato but had rejected the Federal Republic suggestion of a contribution from Britain to the infrastructure of the alliance.

In this bungled situation help came from Bonn. The money coming from the most recent agreement on foreign exchange between London and the Federal Republic (at least 100 million Marks per year up till 1976) will mean that it will still be possible for Britain to make a contribution to the European Group's programme.

Although this under-the-counter business cannot be taken as a "crude analogy" to the foreign exchange negotiations that are to be held with the United States, as Bonn government spokesman Conrad Ahlers stressed, this assistance should in all have some influence on the negotiations with under Secretary of State Semonson beginning in Bonn on 10 March.

As a model pupil, if not the rescuer of the alliance, Bonn has a right to expect careful treatment from Washington. No specific figures have yet been mentioned. These could undermine negotiating positions. *Christian Polityka*

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 3 March 1971)

Rearmament and security conference – non-contradictory terms in Russia

were to assume that the willingness of the Soviet Union to enter negotiations, in itself to be welcomed, were tantamount to an alteration of basic Soviet aims.

In a similar manner the government statement on foreign policy made by the President of the United States attacks Soviet aims.

President Nixon bases his calculations on recognition of the fact that the United States no longer has superiority in the nuclear weapons stakes and poses the question what the intentions of Moscow are with its programme of rearmament.

He describes the development of American-Soviet relations as "mixed" and speaks of "intransigence" as "the main feature of the Soviet system".

With such cautionary feelings Richard Nixon is formulating the conditions for that European security conference which the Kremlin is pressing for over more forcibly as the last ministerial conference of East Bloc nations and the visit of the Finnish President, Urho Kekkonen, to Moscow showed. The Finnish government has already officially agreed that the conference can be held in Helsinki.

This is treated with all the clarity that is required in the Defence White Paper published by the British government each year, stating that it would be folly if we

indeed for as long as the Soviet Union fails to control the world by directing their energies to the herd integration it comes particularly to election struggles in Berlin, Schleswig-Holstein and the Rhineland Palatinate.

All six founder-member countries

party members are involved in the internal EEC should therefore recognise disputes between the party leadership it is not sufficient to work out the Young Socialists.

finance policies which affect us. Munich Mayor Hans-Joachim Vogel's identity. In addition there must be a decision not to stand for re-election as "Minister for Europe", a possibility only one outward reason for the running

was touched on in discussions at a battle between top Social Democratic and meeting of the Council of Ministers. The party's revolutionary inspired young-

(Telegraf, 3 March 1971)

There is a rumble in the SPD. Instead of directing their energies to the herd integration it comes particularly to election struggles in Berlin, Schleswig-Holstein and the Rhineland Palatinate.

Hoist and the Rhineland Palatinate.

■ ARMED FORCES

By 1981 Bundeswehr to have swing-wing fighters

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

Lieutenant-General Günther Rali, commander of the air force, was asked about the present stage of development of the new MRCA fighter at a press conference held at the end of January when the first Phantom jet was brought into service at Bremgarten airfield, near Freiburg.

His reply was evasive: "We do not want to talk about that today, today is the Phantom's day." This answer was understandable considering the short amount of time at his disposal and the fact that the day was indeed dominated by the news arrival from the United States.

But few problems occupy the Luftwaffe leadership as much as the building of the plane that should be the armed forces' most important weapon in the air from the second half of the seventies onwards, perhaps until the end of the century.

It had only been about ten days before the press conference that the Ministry of Defence had asked the aviation industry involved in the development of the new fighter for an exact estimate of costs.

"It is now up to the aviation industry to acknowledge the costly investigations into the necessary expenditure on the MRCA by supplying binding maximum prices and themselves creating the necessary security for the programme," Brigadier General Gerhard Limberg wrote in the periodical *Soldat und Technik*, whose standpoint is close to that of the Ministry of Defence.

It must also be noted that Limberg is the "system envoy of the Luftwaffe leadership staff" and therefore the main person responsible for the new fighter project.

As the plan stands at present, 920 MRCA fighters are to be built in a cooperative venture between the Federal Republic, Britain and Italy. Britain will

take 420 of these short-take-off swing-wing planes, the Federal Republic 400 and Italy 100.

Ten prototypes are already under construction. Their maiden flights are to be made in 1973. The aviation industries of the countries participating in the scheme will each be given a share of the contract. Britain and the Federal Republic are each to do 42.5 per cent of the work, Italy the remaining fifteen per cent.

In July 1970 all three parties in the Bundestag defence committee agreed that the supersonic MRCA Panavia 100/200 would replace the Starfighter from 1978 onwards.

This agreement was reached after lengthy deliberations between the participating nations as it had not been easy to reconcile the various ideas.

The Bundeswehr naturally has an interest in ensuring that defence against conventional attacks should be as strong as possible and as near the demarcation line as possible. Aircraft are needed by the Bundeswehr to strengthen the army's fire power.

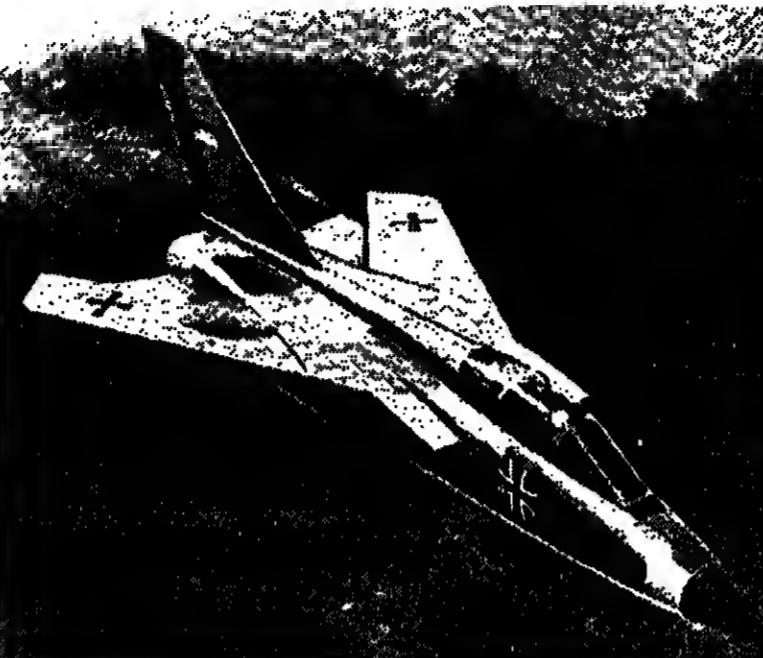
Bonn also places great importance on the possibility of short starts from airfields. Johann Stenhouse, the previous air force commander, thought it necessary for units to be transferred quickly to small airfields in a case of emergency.

The British prefer the aeroplanes to give the land-based troops indirect support by cutting off invading forces from their reserves and supplies. Britain's geographic position also demands a longer-range plane that can also attack important installations in the potential enemy's rear.

Italy favours a capable interception fighter while pursuit planes are less important for the Federal Republic because of its position.

The Dutch also showed interest at the beginning of the deliberations but then withdrew from the project.

The plan now submitted seeks to unite the ideas expressed by the countries involved and satisfy the demands made of the MRCA (Multi-Role Combat Aircraft).



An artist's impression of the MRCA fighter

The aeroplane is considerably smaller than the Phantom. It will be recognisable by:

Swing-wings, enabling great operational flexibility in land operations, low-level flying and aerial combat.

Two jets, to ensure a high degree of safety and operational effectiveness. A great plus will be its manoeuvrability, acceleration and rate of climb. Its maximum speed will be two to three times that of sound.

A minimum speed lying far below that of the Starfighter and Phantom, giving increased safety during take-off and landing.

The plane will be constructed as a two-seater. That means the previous plan to equip the navy with a two-seater and the air force with a one-seater version has been dropped.

In the spring of 1969 the Panavia Aircraft company was set up in Munich as a cooperative venture to build the plane. Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm of Augsburg, the British Aircraft Corporation of Warton and Fiat of Turin are all involved in the company.

Participating in this project gives this country's air industry the chance of entering the international market once again. All Bundeswehr aircraft have been bought abroad up to now.

The costs for each plane are fourteen million Marks. This figure includes development costs. It depends on wages and prices whether this will be final figure.

The final word on the number: There is hope on the horizon. Discrimination has been almost overcome in spoken. The Americans are trying some branches such as the chemical industry that men who do the same work as men are paid ten to fifteen per cent less.

The food and leather industries seem to be the most frequent. The food and leather industries seem to be the most frequent.

Will they try and exert their influence during currency talks with the Republic in the hope of finding

listing fifteen possible improvements to

It is disputed whether there is a military need for a supplementary force. If there is, its task is seen at providing air superiority over the field.

The first prototype MRCA will make its maiden flight in the autumn of 1973. The first seventy machines should be delivered to two Luftwaffe squadrons in 1977 and, if everything goes to plan, twelve squadrons and the whole of the Bundeswehr will be completely equipped with the MRCA by 1981.

WILHELM GRÜNEWOLD
18TH FEBRUARY 1971
STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

Plans to improve soldiers' newspapers needed

The Bundeswehr press, in practice mainly divisional newspapers, has never had an easy time of it. The idealism of the amateurs responsible for producing these papers has always clashed with the demands — not always unjustified — of the leadership.

This has resulted in a stereotyped style and a decline in interest.

In an editorial on defence policy entitled "Bonn's Gamble with our Security" the corporal had attacked the government of being governed by their own wishful thinking in their Ostpolitik.

Social Democrat business manager Hans-Jürgen Wischniewski was described by him as supreme commissioner Ben Wissel, the Chancellor as Willy the Great and Walter Scheel as his prophet.

Press officers on the divisional staff honestly do try to provide this with the modest means at their disposal. Their commentaries criticise petty and major grievances in the Bundeswehr.

Party politics should be excluded, as Karl-Wilhelm Barkhan, State Secretary in the Defence Ministry emphasised, but there are occasional clashes.

In an article entitled "Soldiers of the Fourth Fusilier Division" appearing in *Der Grenzwald* Brigadier-General Joachim Lindner had to point out to a corporal-cum-editor that a divisional newspaper was "a source of information for the troops and not a platform for political discussion."

With the soldiers that members of the Bundeswehr "do a lot of deep thinking about their present activities. This is a matter of fact for us soldiers but an astonishing experience for those schoolchildren."

There are reports on work done on war graves, gifts to old people's homes, pantomime games, disaster operations, parent mornings, accidents, manoeuvres with soldiers from other NATO countries, promotions and awards. Long reports deal with the introduction of the black, green and deep red berets.

Conscripts in Amberg scorn, "Decent girls don't seem to dance with soldiers here." In an article entitled "How Faithful are Soldiers?" one conscript writes, "She had dark hair and we had already had three dances. Suddenly she asked what I did for a living. I told her I was a soldier. That was my last dance with her. Since then I've always said that I was a

writer, a commercial traveller or, in case of real emergency, a television reporter.

Illustrated reviews of films such as *Dissolute Life of the Marquis de Sade* a substitute for pin-up girls who are the commanders do not like in the paper.

When asked whether the same troops newspapers came up to the expectations of the Defence Ministry, he replied, "We do not want works but papers that are to be read and the soldier."

But there is growing criticism of papers in the Defence Ministry. It is centralised editions as published by the air force or navy. A commission recently submitted to Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt proposals for improving the quality of the soldiers' newspaper.

Asked about the editing that went into his newspaper, one press wrote, "I type out every word on a typewriter that does not belong to me. This also applies to what I received from the soldiers who are rarely ready for immediate publication. More hard work goes into the file book reviews, editorials and this kind of exempla. My editors are conscripts who have transferred to me as there are special posts for the job." Bernd Lenz

(DIE WELT, 2 March)

■ EMANCIPATION

Women want equal pay for equal work

One worker in three in the Federal Republic is a woman. Nine million female employees between fifteen and fifty years of age are more than a small cog in this country's economy. And these nine million employees are dissatisfied with their pay.

Looking at what their male colleagues earn, they demand that the principle of "equal work, equal pay" should be put into practice. A survey conducted by the Trades Union Confederation (DGB) shows that this is the largest grievance of working women.

Sixteen years ago the Federal Labour Court stated that women's wage and other discrimination against women in the financial sphere were not compatible with Basic Law. But in many branches of industry many women who do the same work as men are paid ten to fifteen per cent less.

The food and leather industries seem to be the most frequent. The food and leather industries seem to be the most frequent.

In the spring of 1970 the DGB asked 9,000 women to answer a questionnaire listing fifteen possible improvements to

the latest statistics show that the number of married women who work full-time or part-time during their marriage has continued to increase. This figure has risen by nineteen per cent in the last eighteen years that have been statistically processed. The growth of the number of women of working age increased by only nine per cent during this period.

11 Frankfurter Rundschau, 27 February 1971

CDU women

demand better deal for women

Elga Wex, a member of the CDU executive, was elected chairman of the Christian Democrat Women's Association at the congress held in Lübeck. Anna Brauksiepe, the former Minister of Health, had resigned from this chairman after holding it for ten years.

Reducing the minimum age for pensions is also given great emphasis by working women. In fact there is more demand for this in Bavaria than for equal pay.

While progressive youth training, good homes for reasonable rents and leave of absence for training courses range high in the list of wishes, more participation in decision-making is not mentioned until eleventh place.

Women do not want to be seen as petitioners however. They are self-confident. The DGB states, "Professional activity for women is of great importance for the women themselves, indispensable for the economy and necessary for society."

(DIE ZEIT, 26 February 1971)

A critical statement on divorce law reform declared that it was not enough for Gerhard Jahn, Minister of Justice, to formulate in his Bill extremely restricted and non-material grounds for the application of the hardship clause.

The congress proposed that the amount



Elga Wex, the new chairman of the CDU Women's Association (Photo: dpa) of maintenance to be paid should be based primarily on the woman's living conditions at the time of the divorce.

The Bill, the congress claimed, did not mention custody of children born in the marriage nor did it state how divorced women were to be ensured satisfactory old-age insurance.

The Christian Democrat Women's Association congress also demanded that the years spent by children in education should be taken into account in the woman's old-age insurance. The housewife should be treated just like a professional woman, delegates said.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 1 March 1971)

More married women work

The highest rate of married women at work is found in the age range up to 25. Over fifty per cent of this category are at work.

Forty per cent of the 25 to 30 age range work, a little below forty per cent of the 30 to 45 age range and over forty per cent of married women aged between 45 and 50.

45 Frankfurter Rundschau, 27 February 1971

Frankfurter Allgemeine ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

One of the world's top ten

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THE ARTS

Artists' congress in Frankfurt to mark start of campaign for better conditions



Creative artists want something more than good will to express their solidarity and form a trade union. These individualists fighting for recognition and commissions in the most diverse ways ranging from the art sale rooms to museums and cooperative forms of distribution find it hard to come to any decision on unity.

They often lack the linguistic precision necessary to express themselves. Extreme use is made of sociological platitudes.

And to form any organisation, they are in urgent need of a central body that will employ pragmatic ruthlessness in representing artists' interests, at first those in the social sphere.

A promising beginning is now evident. Professional associations at Federal state level have their own statutes and are not free from provincial narrow-mindedness. They have stood aloof for a long time and often done nothing else than satisfy the pettiness of their officials.

Prominent artists rarely dared hope for their — lasting — support and thrashed their own way through the jungle of the free market all depending on the strength of their own muscles and independent of whether it was a question of commission on gallery sales, membership and influence of a jury or offers to exhibit in museums or festivals. Things are now about to change.

Professional associations have buried their rivalry. Despite the fact that Berlin and North Rhine-Westphalia are not represented in the head organisation, all the professional associations sent delegates to

a session recently held in Frankfurt to draw up the agenda for the first nationwide congress of creative artists.

In order that no one should be excluded and as a bait to attract prominent leaders, a broadly based executive is planning for the congress. Apart from the professional associations, it is planned that non-members and even art students should be eligible for membership of this committee.

Apart from association officials, independent artists such as Eberhard Fleibig and Klaus Gehringer and students from the Hamburg Academy of Art were present at Frankfurt.

There are plans for a demonstration of the artists' restored self-awareness in Frankfurt one weekend during the second half of April.

A thousand artists are expected in the Paulskirche when President Gustav Heinemann speaks there. This at least is the hope of the organisers whose plans are closely based on those of the Writers' Association.

Chancellor Willy Brandt considerably raised writers' self-esteem in Stuttgart and now Gustav Heinemann should do the same for the creative artists in Frankfurt.

The basic features of a programme have also been drawn up. These will be read out in the Paulskirche as a resolution and will then be given a few final touches by a working committee before being passed by the assembly.

It has not yet been decided whether there is to be a link with the trades unions and, if so, what sort of a link. The Writers' Association too is still discussing this issue but it is hoped to unite all "culture producers" and, in an act of definite solidarity, "effect a corporate entry into one of the trade unions

affiliated to the Confederation of Federal Republic Trade Unions."

The list of demands to be made in the Paulskirche to the lethargic public and reluctant partners in the conflict of interests is extensive and still vague on a number of points.

So far there has been no decision on whether the Congress is to be a platform for non-political social demands or a meeting place for artists with political convictions. Each of these alternatives has its supporters.

There is a clear wish for closer cooperation in the field of artistic work for public enterprise. Artists should be used more in public projects and the ruling that two per cent of construction costs should be used for artistic decoration must be rigorously applied.

In a voluntary statement of intent the artists have also said that they would like to share responsibility in a variety of ways for social planning. They are thinking of town planning, social work and even education.

Their decisions should influence questions of whether skyscrapers are to be built or not. Their function should not be limited to creating frescos for the finished product.

School children must not be confronted with art for the first time when being forced to visit a museum. Instead artists are offering themselves as advisers to kindergartens, schools and universities. The aim is to treat seriously their "total social function".

Social concessions are strangely demands that are made on the modern although clearly expressed. Artistic demands are that it should educate and no longer be taxed for sales, they which, it should be a means of contact and a social activity and that it should give comfort and provide a service to the general public.

Continued on page 7

Tilla Durieux — grand lady of the theatre dies in West Berlin



(Photo: Archiv/Keystone)

Actress Tilla Durieux has died in a Berlin hospital at the age of ninety. She was unable to recover from the effects of a broken thigh caused by a fall on 26 January.

"She does not possess it but she manages to achieve it", wrote critic Alfred Kerr in 1922 after Tilla Durieux played Gerhart Hauptmann's *Elga* not quite as the playwright would have wanted it but as a "person with her own grace".

She managed to break away from the strong grip of the Viennese Goddefroy family, whose ancestors had come from France and Croatia, and become an actress, despite all opposition.

She used her grandmother's name in Olmütz, the present-day Olomouc, Czechoslovakia, in 1901. Two years later she was earning a starting salary of 150 Marks in Max Reinhardt's Berlin Ensemble.

It was not long before she acted herself into the lime-light. Her first great role in 1903 when she played *Salomé* after Gertrud Eysoldt had to step down due to illness, became legendary.

In 1910 when she played *Judith*, Kerr found the first of many metaphors for her: "A deer that has eaten pepper".

Tilla Durieux was considered one of the most elegant women in Berlin at that time. In the post-Nationalist era she had an important influence on the development of a new method of acting.

She was an impressive interpreter of strong feminine emotions and played the heroines of Classical and modern drama.

During her youth she was the first Eliza Doolittle in George Bernard Shaw's *Pygmalion*, Friedrich Schiller's *Lady Mil-*

oge of 72, she was a beginner who acted under the direction of Helmut Barlog in Christopher Fry's *Play* Berlin's Schlossparktheater.

At that time only a few people remembered her triumphs with Helmut Berger, Elisabeth Berger, Helmut Krauss, Fritz Kortner, Käthe Dorsch, Paul Wegener.

But Ernst Deutsch stood alongside her, remembered her triumphs with Helmut Berger, Elisabeth Berger, Helmut Krauss, Fritz Kortner, Käthe Dorsch, Paul Wegener.

It is in this field that difficulties are greater and that changes are urgently required.

A resolution sent by the Munich association to the Bavarian Provincial Assembly states that fifty per cent of

audience and the press treated the creative artists are maintained by their knowledge that I did not give a great deal of pleasure to relatives, thirty per cent have to

earn a living in some other way, three per cent earn a little from their work and

At an advanced age she began a new career in film and television.

In her younger years Tilla Durieux

Frankfurt Congress will bring clarity in the demands and sober up anyone

acting that Herbert Liering always with illusions. A profession is at rock bottom as far as the representation of its

bottom as far as the representation of its

This was evident when she played

Gloria's *Mad Woman of Chaillot*. This

malaise should be recognised at

And writing about the one-act play

Languish so that these outcasts of our

an eighty-year-old throughout the

the march toward the representation of

try and on television, Willy Haas

admiringly, "A complete rebirth. She

goodness, a smile, fortune. I don't

smooth congress should be used to

have ever seen her smile on stage.

express clearly outlined demands and

not be squandered in empty, though

Tilla Durieux was made a professor

1967. Her next role would be

the duchess in *Jean Anouilh's*

Invitation to the Castle to be

continued at the Wiesbaden May Festival

which does not as yet exist.

Frankfurter Rundschau, 22 February

Uwe Schulte
(CHRIST UND WELT, 26 February 1971)

But there are clear signs of antipathy towards galleries, what activities as "commercial art centres" be restricted.

Art dealers may perform an important function as artists rarely make contact with their public and are not convincing when presenting their art. This question of the dependence of the artist on the art dealer and what must not be lightly answered a consequences could be fatal.

The right permitting the creative claim one per cent on the resale of works has proved effective only to a limited extent. Artists who are still more profit from this. It is only in Paris, Bourges, Bordeaux, Frankfurt and Hamburg that artists who receive anything.

It has been worked out that the working group of new German feature film producers in conjunction with Fritz Falter (Studio für Filmkunst in Munich) have

promoted a "study for the setting up of a film communication centre" in Munich.

The logical demand arising from the present law and, to show how the working group is presenting this as

tag members in Bonn the urgency of

film, the association of German

filmgoers and the Filmkunst

and *Amphitryon*.

*Culturally and artistically important

films should be made available to a

a broader section of the public.

The public will be offered a more

relevant and in the past to the require-

ments of the age.

The Göttingen theatre put on the

first-ever performance of the Hacks ver-

ion of *Amphitryon* and staged the

Federal Republic premieres of other

works such as *Die Schlacht von Lobositz*

(The battle of Lobositz) and *Margarete in Aix*.

Another of his plays to be performed in

Göttingen is *Der Frieden*, based on

Aristophanes.

The latest in line is the 1963 play

Polly, oder Die Battaille am Bluewater Creek

which was premiered in 1965 in

Halle/Saale, in the GDR.

Hacks' another play based on a play.

It is Hacks' version of John Gay's "Poly",

his follow-up to the *Beggar's Opera*.

This play was banned when it came out in

1972 because it was too obviously a satire

on living politicians. It never managed to

repeat the success of the *Beggar's Opera*.

Likewise Peter Hacks' play stands in

the shadow of the famous German ver-

ion of the *Beggar's Opera*, Bert Brecht's

Die Dreigroschenoper (Threepenny Opera).

Even though Brecht's play has lost a lot of

its force with the years.

Peter Hacks' *Polly* depicts three aspects

of morality, with the roles of settler,

pirate and Red Indian. In this respect he

avoids foliating a morality of his own on

the audience. References to contem-

porary politics and living politicians

are none too clear. The play-

wright makes general judgments, under-

lined by the director, Herr Fleckenstein,

who points to anti-Americanism with a

gigantic statue of Liberty.

In this play, too, Hacks managed to

surprise his audience with his brilliant

dialogue. His dialectic is convincing even

though the argument in favour is generally

drowned out by the contra. There are

occasional pearls of wisdom, which are

almost proverbial, strewn in the dialogue,

such as "not waging war is better than

winning wars".

His partisan support of the anti-Euro-

pean naïvety of the Redskins is rather

critical.

(Kleiner Nachrichten, 20 February 1971)

No. 466 - 18 March 1971

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

ARTS SPOTLIGHT

Forum set up to investigate film problems

moment are unrealistic, banal, stereotyped and disappointing".

No wonder then that audiences are dwindling. No wonder that in the past five years 1,800 cinemas have had to close their doors, this figure being one third of the cinemas in operation in this country in 1965.

At the Munich Film Communication Centres the cinema will again be a source of fun and pleasure. The audience will have a chance of making contact in large and small groups, they will be able to communicate with each other, discuss points and enlarge their awareness.

The working group for new German film producers has set the Munich film forum the following tasks:

■ UNIVERSITIES

Red Cell activity a real problem in West Berlin and Munich

Deutsche Presse Agentur, this country's news agency, recently conducted a survey on the distribution and activities of "Red Cells". The appearance of these groups has been looked upon with concern by politicians responsible for educational affairs and with mistrust by a growing section of the public.

The survey states that Red Cells play a role in classes about study and teachers at universities that can only be described as increasingly revolutionary and Communist.

But the very definition of these terms is difficult and in a constant process of change, whereby questions of tactics and the influence of ideological movements must be considered.

It must first be said that Red Cells with names such as Rotzoeck, Rotzphil, Rotzmed, Rotzrom and Rotzzeiwi are not student organisations like the Social Democratic University Association or the Christian Democratic Student Ring and do not therefore receive financial backing from the Ministry of Health, Youth and Family Affairs.

Red Cells are independent groups whose members have mainly been recruited from the Socialist Students Union that has been dissolved at Federal level.

Exact information on the numerical strength of the cells is not available. At the General Students Committee (Asfa) at Bonn University says, none of those people in question are interested in giving the intelligence services, more exact information.

The aims of the Red Cells can on the

Handelsblatt

THE MUNICIPALITY OF MUNICH

INDUSTRIE

other hand be more accurately outlined, despite considerable regional differences.

The most important factor is these groups' conviction that the prohibition of the Communist Party (KPD) in 1956 should not entail a prohibition of Marxist teaching at universities.

This explains demands by Red Cells for the appointment of Marxist teachers, the organisation of lectures under the name "Socialist Study Programme" and opposition against "bourgeois learning" and the present examination system.

This is the ideological basis that has led to banner headlines about the breaking-up of lectures, strikes, the occupation of university departments and the resultant violence.

According to the survey, the main centres of Red Cell activity are Berlin, where the movement started, and Munich. Frankfurt and Heidelberg Universities then follow and the groups also play a role in Münster, Bochum, Hanover, Göttingen and Regensburg.

There are many universities in the Federal Republic where Red Cells have not gained a footing and where there are no basis groups (or, if there are, very weak ones) which are often a first stage towards the Cells.

In Berlin there are Red Cells in the Free University, the Technical University and

the College of Education. The Berlin Senate estimates that the groups total some 500 members, two per cent of the student population.

Red Cells are stronger in the arts subjects and economics than in the sciences. This feature is repeated at other universities. Within the subjects the Red Cells try to exert influence on the appointment of staff ranging from tutors and assistant lecturers to professors.

Some Red Cells draw up their own Socialist study programme. That of the students of German has caused a far-reaching conflict with Professor Werner Stein, the Berlin Senator for Science.

As he suspected that they could be unconstitutional, Professor Stein banned three seminars contained in the programme. The Free University reacted by complaining to the Administrative Court which has not yet made its decision on the issue.

Red Cells are also opposed to the present examination system which they are trying to alter, if not abolish altogether.

In a report issued on 16 October last year the Berlin Senate agreed that the Red Cells had unconstitutional aims but at the same time refused to ban them as it wanted to combat these groups by political methods.

There are twelve Red Cells at Munich University, ranging from Rotzphil, the Red Cell for Philology, to Rotzrom, the Red Cell for English and French. Asfa, whose membership consists solely of Red Cell members, refuses to give any figures.

The groups consider their next task in the universities to be "the struggle for the preservation of the constituted student body". Next term they are to draw up a block book on the existing university laws and bills.

Asfa announces that about one thousand students are currently taking part in a Marxist-Leninist study programme organised by the Red Cells. Up to now some 300 practice certificates have been recognised in the Red Cells' student seminars. So far there have been no direct clashes at the universities.

(Handelsblatt, 24 February 1971)

Happy holidays in Germany

Discover the best of Germany

The holiday of your choice awaits you somewhere between the Alps and the sea: for bathers in bikinis and without, for daring mountaineers and leisurely strollers, for members of the international jet set, and small-town romantics, for campers and lounge-lizards, for pampered gourmets and hearty eaters, for beer-drinkers and connoisseurs of wine, for art and opera lovers, for merry-go-rounders, jazz fans, collectors, or antiquarians, gourmets, anglers, botanists and... and...

Deutsche Zentrale für Fremdenverkehr, 6 Frankfurt a. M., Beethovenstrasse 69. Happy holidays in Germany. Please send me your free colour brochure with hints for planning my visit.

Name _____
Address _____
Block letters, please

Education policy will bring about greater equality

Things are changing at high schools and universities in the Federal Republic. Few workers' children attended these educational facilities in the past but they are now beginning to catch up.

This welcome development is not due so much to the material assistance given to workers' children as to the equal opportunities aimed at in educational policy. The first results of this policy are also linked with the continual increase and spread of affluence.

The Federal Statistics Bureau has investigated the gradual change in relation to the social origins of new university students.

In the winter term of 1966/67 more than a third of all freshmen came from academic families. This figure had sunk to one quarter by winter term 1969/70.

The proportion of children of white-collar workers who did not go to university and of blue-collar workers is continually increasing. The figure for the 1969/70 winter term was 39.1 per cent

Housewives attract MEDICINE from the kitchen

the kindergarten

Jürgen Girsingh, the Social Democratic Education Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, plans to attract hundred housewives a year from the kitchen into the kindergarten.

Appeals by the Minister have been in office for two months have an overwhelming success. So far he received 2,500 applications from women who want to attend shortened courses and train to become kindergarten

A bright plastic tent is proving life-savers for two small patients in

Ulm Children's Clinic. Without this protection twins Werner and Erwin Rohringer from Grafenroth would sooner

Westphalia has taken the initiative, probably because of the common

On taking up his new position, Girsingh had already come to the conclusion: "It is no use building

and more kindergartens and giving them important functions within the framework of pre-school education

shortage of staff continues to be

disastrous."

Girsingh remembered the idea

employed by former Christian Democratic Education Minister Professor

"Life Island" is what the doctors call the large isolated beds that have so far

schools. The Professor attracted the

distance between these islands and the

or other jobs and gave them a

amounting to the thickness of the plastic

tents.

Apart from the first day after birth, the

twins were born with an immunological deficiency on 28 February 1969

and were seriously ill and rely completely on the protection of these life islands.

The other four children, a girl and three boys, are all dead. None of them lived longer than nine months.

Werner and Erwin have to live in a

world must be sterile. They breathe

filtered air and eat germ-free food.

Professor Teller of Ulm University says,

"When the second child died, the parents began to wonder and they became suspicious after the third death."

Only then did doctors find the reason for the deaths - a syndrome involving the lack of antibodies or, in lay language, a lack of the defence cells against germs.

When the twins were born in February 1969 the doctors were prepared. They had enough time to carry out exact

examinations as newly-born children are protected during their first three to five months in the world by antibodies inherited from their mother. But then they have to stand on their own feet; as far as

defence mechanisms against infection are concerned.

For Werner and Erwin it was a life-and-death issue to be fully isolated from this

time onwards. This was possible with the help of a completely enclosed plastic

Each child received his own plastic tent

that was five feet long, three feet wide

and three feet high. This has gained some

time but not a decisive amount.

One thing is certain - Werner and

Erwin cannot spend their whole life

in these tents. The alien cells find their

own way to the child's bone marrow.

Bone marrow transplants are relatively

simple from the technical point of view

but because of tissue compatibility do

ctors are faced with even greater problems

than they are when transplanting organs.

The tissue can be rejected as is also the

case in heart transplants for instance

when the recipient's body reacts against

the transplant material.

But there is also the danger of the

reverse process. Dr Genscher of Ulm

University says, "To put it bluntly, the

child is then rejected by the foreign bone

marrow".

The separating process developed by

Professor van Bekkum and Dr Diek

allows doctors to eliminate those cells

that would act most violently against the

tissue of the recipient.

To find suitable donors, the Ulm

medical team consulted the data bank of

Professor van Rood of Leiden, another

Dutchman. Blood samples were sent in a

thermos flask packed in ice.

But the first attempt proved a failure.

By the time the blood arrived in Leiden it

could no longer be used for tests. The air

mail delivery had taken too long.

The second consignment was sent at

supersonic speed thanks to the

Bundeswehr. A helicopter flew direct from the

Ulm hospital to a waiting jet with the

blood samples. The thermos containing

the blood was in Holland ninety minutes

later.

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■ THE ECONOMY

Economic problems put the brake on many domestic reforms

The party's over, but it is taking a long time before the hangover wears off! The Social Democrat/Free Democrat government that wanted to do so many things in such a short time, that sowed the seeds of great expectations among so many people, is now having to reap disappointment.

Timorously and, needless to say, not unanimously the Brandt/Schaefer government is admitting that it will have to postpone some of its reform plans in order to be able to carry out the others, the so-called *Kernreformen*.

At the Bundesbank in Frankfurt economic experts are able to decode the government's ciphers — they realise that the government has found it cannot run and is now learning how to walk.

But Bundesbank officials, whose policy of stabilisation of the Mark has only been recognised by the government and supported by them a little late, has had to spend a lot of time and effort trying unsuccessfully to puzzle out where the government's steps are going to take us.

The most important questions are: where will the economic axe fall in the next year or two, what government expenditure will still be made and what contribution will public spending make to future control of the industrial sector?

The Bundestag had passed the 1971 government spending programme before it was known how high revenue for the year would be.

All who wish to gain insight into the government's plans and receive some explanation of the decisions Bonn takes still have to rely in the main on hearsay.

They have to trust what they hear about questions of credit-raising for public spending and the shape of the programme of government spending. Verbal agreements are all that are available to clear up these points.

This was clearly demonstrated recently by the economic advisory council and the finance planning committee for government spending.

Statistics resulting from the extrapolation of mid-term financial planning to the year 1975 (mid-term financial planning always encompasses five years) were not

available at this time. All that was known was that projecting mid-term financial planning to the year 1975 was not in itself sufficient.

What is most important is that certain ambitious plans will be postponed or buried and a number of exaggerated figures will be forgotten.

Until the day dawns when our financial planners are prepared to take these decisions and the zealous reformers can get back to the basic of financial realism and facts there are signs that the central government in Bonn and the Federal state and local governments will be steering an inflationary course.

This year alone they are prepared to heap twelve thousand million Marks-worth of new debts on their head.

The posts and railways want a further seven thousand million Marks. These figures amount to something like the amount of money the capital market has produced in the past two years for public and private borrowers.

Spending more than its means is sometimes the right or even the duty of the State. That is to say, when the economy needs a helping hand to get it out of a slum.

But when prices are still rising and the desire to invest has been growing in the private sector this is a false move and can be dangerous.

This is all the more so since the government's turning to the credit market for its finances will ensure that interest rates remain high. They will certainly stay too high for the private investor.

Higher personnel and building costs alone will soak up this extra expenditure. No improvement seems to be in view for the next few years. For in addition to the increased expenditure for building roads, universities and other important projects the Bonn government must take other factors into consideration, namely repayments to Britain and America according to the exchange equalisation agreement; improvements to the infrastructure of the Federal Republic; expenditure involved in rationalisation programmes for agriculture in Europe.

Not even the Opposition can be joyous at the news that reforms must be shelved. Bonn cannot demand more from the capital market than this has to give. And it does not rise faster than the level of productivity. Or,

*Increase taxes so that private demand drops and there is room for government contracts to be fulfilled.

For this year at least Bonn has no choice but to pursue the former op-

portunity. It will also have to encourage the Federal state assemblies and local governments to take the same line. After this year it will be possible to raise taxes again as long as Bonn and the local governments consider their voters will swallow a higher burden of taxation, and they will be able to take advantage of our industry's desire to invest. This policy seems to have the approval of the Finance Minister Alex Möller.

Even before the fateful day, the Thursday following Ash Wednesday, when the Cabinet had to decide whether it would swallow pride and revise its financial planning ministers and observers in Bonn were agreed that they would not like to be in Alex Möller's shoes.

The past few months have shown that it finds it harder to gain insight into what is possible financially than does his colleague Professor Karl Schiller, the Economic Affairs Minister, or even the Chancellor himself. Möller, who likes to think of himself as a champion of domestic reforms, will not like having to call "rien va plus".

The Bundesbank is expecting that before this year is out government spending will have had a "continuing expansive effect". While it remains uncertain whether the economy really will calm down or whether it will start heating up again the official guidelines for an increase in government spending of twelve per cent will be exceeded by about a quarter.

If the government wanted to carry out all its bold ambitious plans from its early days it would have to ensure continued recession. It would require more unemployment and more free production capacity so that there would be plenty of scope for government contracts to be carried out.

But there is neither unemployment nor free industrial capacity and so only two possibilities remain:

*To keep taxes at the same level and adjust government expenditure so that it does not rise faster than the level of productivity. Or,

*Increase taxes so that private demand drops and there is room for government contracts to be fulfilled.

For this year at least Bonn has no choice but to pursue the former op-

(DIE ZEIT, 26 February 1971)

Suppositions, aspirations, contradictions. These are the catchphrases that reflect most clearly the present state of the debate on the industrial sector of the economy.

One leading economics journal that took great pains — or perhaps great pleasure — in doing a comparative study of the economic diagnosis at present bandied about came to the conclusion that the man in the street has less chance than ever of estimating the economic situation and predicting future trends despite the reams of material that are available on the subject.

Once again it seems that the economic soothsayers are overburdened with work. All that is certain so far is that the boom is past and the industrial sector of the economy has levelled out.

The other extreme says that the brakes must be released decisively and immediately. This group, with the Federal Institute for Economic Research based in Berlin in the vanguard, has once again urged the government and Bundesbank to get things moving again. Anyone who expected the Central Bank Committee to bow to these exhortations was once again disappointed.

The Bundesbank's recent economic report did not state its case outright, but it

Bundesbank clings to tight credit policies

With so many differing views being expressed another fact of which we can be sure is that only one can be right.

There are two extremes — the one says that there are still clear signs of an economic imbalance and therefore it is still too early to start relaxing the restrictions and setting the economy on an expansive course again.

The other extreme says that the brakes must be released decisively and immediately. This group, with the Federal Institute for Economic Research based in Berlin in the vanguard, has once again urged the government and Bundesbank to get things moving again. Anyone who expected the Central Bank Committee to bow to these exhortations was once again disappointed.

The Bundesbank feels that once again it has been left alone by Bonn in its fight to keep the Mark stable and for political and psychological reasons it has to give some kind of sign. The sooner Bonn and both sides of industry take stock of the situation the sooner the Central Bank Committee can take the pressure off the economic brakes.

The Bundesbank's recent economic report did not state its case outright, but it

was easy to read between the lines that it has no intention yet of implementing the long-awaited relaxation of credit restrictions.

Now the Central Bank Committee has learnt that an overheated economy cannot be cooled down by monetary measures alone. Market data on supply and demand, which are vital for price trends, cannot be influenced by such policies except on the periphery.

The Bundesbank feels that once again it has been left alone by Bonn in its fight to keep the Mark stable and for political and psychological reasons it has to give some kind of sign. The sooner Bonn and both sides of industry take stock of the situation the sooner the Central Bank Committee can take the pressure off the economic brakes.

Even in the slump years 1966/67 the Wischniewski acted along these lines. *Die Zeit* satirically said that with the outset Eppler also followed the population in the Federal Republic tracks. The attacks against him started when he really got down to it — multiplying mathematicians should not be doing.

(DIE ZEITSPERGEL, 26 February 1971)

Erhard Eppler aid policies come under attack

BUSINESS

Carl Zeiss shifts emphasis from development and research to sales

Following heated debates in the economic policies and aid programmes the government's development aid plan have now led to tension with the resultant tension the creates on the domestic politics field.

The favourite will lose," the London representative of the optics firm Carl Zeiss said categorically to a bookmaker. programmes the government's development aid plan have now led to tension with the resultant tension the creates on the domestic politics field.

Up until a short while ago there to be a fair degree of unity on development aid policies among the. Recently, however, Erhard Eppler Minister responsible for overseas grammes has more and more able to see signs of tension in the even before the off, whereas the was obviously top form and is steering towards socialism further.

The specific accusation against Eppler is that he is dragging New into development aid, which he has admitted to be in Alex Möller's shoes.

The past few months have shown that finds it harder to gain insight into what is possible financially than does his colleague Professor Karl Schiller, the Economic Affairs Minister, or even the Chancellor himself. Möller, who likes to think of himself as a champion of domestic reforms, will not like having to call "rien va plus".

The government has recently looked through field glasses to see that Zeiss Minister Eppler's demands in the field of optics and presumably new guidelines for the Federal development aid programme to the beaten bookmaker! Zeiss was the next ten years.

At the heart of the new concept is to embark on a new field of optics, however, it is not sufficient for direct the aid schemes at Zeiss to put into practice all their optical and fine mechanical know-how in their

This means that our aid will attempt to stay ahead of competitors with the overall plans of the Zeiss has had to branch out.

developed countries. To the rational, in the past its factories were a meeting place of scientists where problems in development aid schemes involving lenses and skilled mechanics not operating along such logical lines were solved, but now the company has

That Federal Republic has also had to diversify. It has virtually split in other countries been responsible for three and one third of it now deals with that have turned out to be with. Their factories have developed electro-

country in question than they have to it.

The new concept requires better plan on the part of the recipient assistance in this planning and a responsibility on the part of the

They should have a large head, a head and a pointed hat. Turban-wearing creatures and hobgoblins dressed up as cactuses are not in favour. They steal nobody's heart away!

Enthusiasts for the porcelain or plastic garden dwarfs must be beautiful. They should have a large head, a head and a pointed hat. Turban-wearing creatures and hobgoblins dressed up as cactuses are not in favour. They steal nobody's heart away!

Enthusiasts for the porcelain or plastic garden or balcony decorations stick firmly to the belief that although the garden dwarf may change his style of jacket and trousers according to fashion his pointed cap must remain and must never be exchanged.

Plastic gnomes are much in favour with use-and-garden enthusiasts in this country. Feelings towards these inanimate objects range, according to Infratop, from passionate pleasure to complete madness.

This is in a country where every night television advertisements are punctuated by the antics of a charming gang of gnomes called the Mainzleman, who

down the ideological aspect of development aid. On this score he can be seen to witness the original objective of this country have, according to an Ministry for Economic Cooperation, a "positive attitude" which he is the head. This was to

Development aid is to help fight unemployment, to promote career education, schemes and to help developing countries formulate their own plans for a

This is in a country where every night television advertisements are punctuated by the antics of a charming gang of gnomes called the Mainzleman, who

down the ideological aspect of development aid. On this score he can be seen to witness the original objective of this country have, according to an Ministry for Economic Cooperation, a "positive attitude" which he is the head. This was to

The first two Ministers for Development Aid, Walter Scheel and Hans-Joachim Wischniewski acted along these lines. *Die Zeit* satirically said that with the outset Eppler also followed the population in the Federal Republic tracks. The attacks against him started when he really got down to it — multiplying mathematicians should not be doing.

(DIE ZEITSPERGEL, 26 February 1971)

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 26 February 1971)

that it follows the stars and catches the light of even the weakest and most distant star?

And so the problem of economics demands that scientists must get down to hard work, or to put it another way, the economic problems that arise in the face of constantly rising production costs per item place increasing emphasis on the business decisions taken by the Carl Zeiss Foundation factories, as the Chairman of the Board, Dr Gerhard Kühn has stressed. Consistent with this is his statement

that Zeiss will have to strengthen its scientific side still further, since the manufacturing programme is the best way of guaranteeing for Zeiss with its "monopoly of quality" as Dr Kühn calls it, the most profitable leeway between yield and costs.

The proportion of owner's capital resources plus pension reserves with the nature of owner's capital resources to the balance sheet total in the Carl Zeiss Foundation is more than sixty per cent compared with an average of forty-six per cent gross in joint stock companies. This programme for manufacturing equipment for their own usage will be carried out at the expense of some consumer items that will have to be dropped, but not lenses for spectacles, on which Zeiss is concentrating.

This programme for manufacturing equipment for their own usage will be carried out at the expense of some consumer items that will have to be dropped, but not lenses for spectacles, on which Zeiss is concentrating.

At the factory in Aalen, Westphalia, manufacturing lenses for eye-glasses there is an electronic data-processing machine which can swallow up the prescription prepared by an ophthalmologist, process it and work out any one of twelve million possible combinations of thickness and curvature of glass as well as the strength of the lens.

Just how far Zeiss have advanced into the field of technology and electronics is shown by the figures for the research and development sectors of this "miniature university" as the firm often calls itself. Of the eight thousand employees at the Zeiss Foundation factories (not the entire Zeiss group) in Oberkochen, Aalen and Göttingen over eight hundred are employed in the research and development laboratories.

This facility for reading transparency in so many places means that a literally infallible measurement of the concentration of organic substances can be taken, or malignant cells can be located.

Another example of the outstanding achievements of Zeiss technology — what foreign manufacturer could economically produce electronic steering equipment for Zeiss for two giant telescopes to turn the reflector which weighs several tons so

Heissner exports forty per cent of its gnomes. The average purchaser of a gnome owns his own home with a garden or tends an allotment. He is generally a member of the petty bourgeois middle classes.

Surveys and observations have shown that people are more prejudiced about garden dwarfs as their income brackets get higher and with better education, than if they have been brought up in what *Die Zeit* calls the "eesthetic kindergarten".

An Allensbach survey showed that only about nineteen per cent of those who have completed their *Abitur* want to know about garden dwarfs whereas 66 per cent of those with only *Volksschule* believe them to be in favour of them.

The "epitome of kitsch" can be bought for little more than 1 Mark 20 Pfennigs. Some of Heissner's biggest gnomes cost as much as one hundred Marks, however. Happy mediums such as twenty or thirty-Mark gnomes are the most popular.

Much of the production of the dwarfs is still done by hand. It takes about fourteen days to complete a porcelain dwarf and send it on its way to the allotments. Heissner employs 125 full-time workers of which fifty make their dwarfs at home.

Plastic gnomes can be made much quicker. They are machine finished and make up 65 per cent of Heissner's production.

(Handelsblatt, 23 February 1971)

Garden dwarfs to please father, to please son!

(Photo: Heissner KG)

■ AUTOMOBILES

Manufacturers concentrate more on car safety techniques

DIE ZEIT

Any number of motorists still believe they can ward off the impact of a head-on collision with a stationary obstacle with their arms and legs. They are most mistaken.

As a rule the arms can withstand fifty kiloponds, a kilopond being the amount of pressure a weight of one kilogramme exerts on its base, and a pair of legs can at best withstand 75 kiloponds.

Yet at a speed of forty kilometres an hour (25 mph) the force of impact on the upper part of the body can amount to anything between 100 and 3,000 kiloponds.

This force can only be offset by the sections of the vehicle in front of and behind the passenger compartment being able to absorb enough impact for the passenger cell to retain its shape.

As long ago as 1951 the well-known automobile designer Béla Barényi patented something of this kind. He constructed a car body consisting of a rigid safety cell and front and rear ends that progressively deformed — concertined, that is. With a combination of this kind the force of impact can, relatively speaking, be softened. There is no other way of dealing with the problem, as the following three examples show:

— All three car body zones are designed to absorb impact. As a result, the entire car is squashed together like a concertina impact, seriously endangering the lives of the passengers.

— All three zones are designed to be rigid. As a result there is little deformation of the car body but the force of impact is transmitted almost entirely to the passengers.

— The front and rear ends are designed to remain rigid and the interior to absorb the force of impact. As a result the front and rear ends are squashed together with dismal consequences for the passengers.

All major manufacturers are working on design improvements. Their main concern is to determine how short the deformation distance, the concertina zone, that is, can be without risking the likely strain on the human body intolerable.

Importance assistance is being lent by the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration with its data on acceleration and braking of spacecraft. The motor industry uses trauma-indicating dummies, traumatology being the science of accident research, but many questions have yet to be answered.

The specifications laid down on 23 December 1970 for this country's safety Administration with its data on acceleration and braking of spacecraft. The motor industry uses trauma-indicating dummies, traumatology being the science of accident research, but many questions have yet to be answered.

At a speed of eighty kilometres an hour (fifty mph) the driver and passengers of the car must sustain no serious injuries in a head-on collision with a stationary obstacle.

They must also survive without serious injury the car turning turtle and landing on its roof at speeds of up to 112 kilometres an hour (seventy mph).

Bearing in mind that at a speed of fifty kilometres an hour (thirty mph) the collision driver, even wearing a safety belt, is exposed to a force seventy times that of the Earth's speed, equivalent to about five tons, the technical problems that remain to be solved are obviously enormous.

Calls to and from Japan were made

The logical conclusion is that all small cars must cease production if these two spectacles demands are to be met. And what about front-wheel drive lorries and buses? They have no concertina zone at all.

Disregarding these difficulties there remain a number of problems to be solved: What about door locks, for instance?

There may be no statistics in this country as to the number of times passengers have been catapulted out of cars because the doors broke open but according to a recent report from the United States being catapulted out of the vehicle is the major cause of death in car accidents, accounting for 41 per cent of fatalities.

This too is a problem that motor manufacturers in this country have borne in mind for some years, though by no means all of them have drawn the appropriate conclusions.

It has, for instance, been demonstrated that standard tongue locks break open as soon as the car body is stretched by a centimetre to 0.5 centimetres and a half an inch or so.

All this needs is a side-on collision, as a result of which the driver or passenger sitting on the side in question are thrown against the door and out.

In this day and age only safety locks should be used, particularly locks that stop the joints from being forced apart. The tape locks used by Daimler-Benz are an example of what can be done in this field.

The sides of car bodies are another weak point as far as most motor vehicles are concerned. To judge by the state cars often appear to be in after quite minor accidents, you might think that some manufacturers only visualise bumper-to-bumper collisions.

Yet accidents resulting from the side of a car being rammed account for nearly twenty per cent of the total, which is a

not inconsiderable proportion.

A surprising number of them are fatal or serious, consisting for the most part of grave head and chest wounds. There is accordingly every justification for insisting that the doors of the safety car be reinforced.

What, for that matter, about the roof? Although the number of injuries sustained in connection with car roofs is frequently overestimated, the safety car will include certain roof sections.

Even at astonishingly low speeds serious injuries can occur, particularly when parts of the body collide with rigid or protruding objects in the car interior.

When a car overturns there is not us a rule too much damage. It is generally bettered at a number of points, no one of which has to bear the whole impact.

If the car first lands on its own roof, though, the people in it only stand a reasonable chance of surviving provided that the roof is soundly designed and driver and passengers are wearing safety belts.

Information should soon be forthcoming about how motor vehicle designers intend with this and other problems relating to car bodies.

At the end of this year a document based on the package book of safety specifications but paying special attention to bodywork is to be published.

Karl-Johannes Sönnich

DIE ZEIT, 26 February 1971



Telephone mystery

The clear voice in the telephone

conveys no impression of the complex path which the transmitted voice

followed. A number of calls are

conducted simultaneously over

the same line in order to make

possible use of the expansive

paths. While this transmission

has hitherto been solved in local

networks by means of partitioning

techniques, the now well-known

code modulation process

opens new possibilities, particularly in

of local networks. The use of this

technique in the future could

remove the need to lay new

Siemens furnished the first experimental route on behalf of the

Bundespost 3 years ago. Further

tests have now been completed.

(Photo:

Now, you can enjoy flying the Atlantic more than ever before. And the big reason is our "In-cab-in-the-Air"*. It's bigger and better than ever. And it's on every Pan Am Jet. There's no other in-flight entertainment like it.

Pick-a-flick

When you check in for your Pan Am 747 or 707 to the U.S.A., you can ask for the movie you'd like to see on the way. On every flight going, we show two movies instead of one. One is always a current feature. The other will be a classic or an Academy Award winner.

*Available at no extra cost.

Geronimo!

No, not cowboys and Indians, but a rock concert from Radio Geronimo in Monaco. Today's sounds—from beginning to end.

Rock-a-bye-bye, baby.

Just select "Music-to-sleep-by". It's our new special feature for people who'd like to go to sleep in the air but somehow just can't. This hour-long program was engineered by sleep experts to lull you off. Z-z-z-z-z-z-z.

Listening made easier.

Whether you listen to the movies or the music, we've got the most comfortable

way going. Brand-new earphones that are so lightweight and so comfortable, you'll hardly know they're there.

And that's not all.

Not by a long shot. Our "Theatre-in-the-Air" is just one of the many reasons to fly Pan Am. Pan Am has been flying for over forty years, and all along, we've been first in bringing new comforts and new conveniences.

Now Pan Am has other new ways to see that you get more out of your travels and your travel dollars. For instance, we'll help make your air and hotel reservations around the world with our computer system, PANAMAC®. And we'll make them so easy-to-no-time. We'll arrange tours for you.

Fly Pan Am. Just call Pan Am or a Pan Am Travel Agent today. We'll make all the arrangements and you can pay with our convenient Pay

Later Plan. You'll see all the many things we're doing to make flying more fun and to give you more value for your money.



Something new from the world's most experienced airline.

Direct dialling between this country and Japan

The first official direct-dial long-distance telephone call between this country and Japan was made on 16 February, 1968, from Frankfurt to Tokyo via Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. The connection was inaugurated.

Direct dialling does not travel this route, though. It was only made possible by the introduction of direct dialling between this country and the United States, which cost the Bundespost ten million Marks' worth of capital investment.

The mere provision of a sufficient number of lines is not enough. If there is to be direct subscriber dialling from country to country considerable sums of money must be invested in making the vastly different dialling and transmission techniques tally.

In Japan some 1,900 towns can be dialled directly, which is more than can be done for neighbouring France and Austria let alone Italy or Spain, where only large towns can be dialled without subscribers' assistance and even then only after a number of vain attempts as a rule.

As a matter of principle only subscribers whose own numbers consist of

seven figures can dial the United States directly.

Technical differences are the reason why, for the time being, subscribers in Frankfurt, Bonn and Düsseldorf can dial directly to Osaka. The ten million Marks' worth of the new link were only enough to make contact.

In view of the fact that there is such a thriving Japanese community, perhaps, rather surprisingly, in Munich came first.

Since the inauguration of the link between Frankfurt and Tokyo in 1969 the number of calls has increased steadily. Before 1969 calls from this country to Tokyo were few in number; now there are 1,600 calls a month.

As for direct dialling, the telephone once again lent a hand. Calls are routed by transatlantic cables from New York, overland to Oakland, either via cable or by satellite to

Operators are not involved in the proceedings. A computer which line to use and can switch mid-call for economy reasons, and only a limited number of lines underwriter cables and satellite connections are an expensive business.

H. Joachim

DIE WELT, 24 March 1971

■ OUR WORLD

What do Lotto winners with their winnings?

Investigators from the Social-Political seminar of the University of Cologne have been able to investigate the financial affairs of 497 Lotto winners. These people voluntarily made available to the investigating team the secrets of their bank accounts and cash boxes, information that has not before been made public. Lotto firms maintain a rigid silence and discretion about the sums that they pay out to Lotto winners.

What do Lotto winners do with their winnings? " was the first question asked by the team, commissioned to do the investigation by the industrial institute in Cologne. A total of 1,034 Lotto winners were sent questionnaires, their names and addresses supplied by Lotto itself, and 48 per cent or 497 winners sent back the forms filled out.

Over half of the winners who did reply took the attitude that economists and research workers should not intrude and what they had done with their winnings was their private affair. They retreated behind a veil of silence. Nevertheless the results of the investigation can be regarded as fairly representative.

A director of Nordwest-Lotto, Herr Lamers from Münster expressed the view, and the investigation tended to confirm this view, that the winners made sensible use of their winnings. Herr Lamers said: "Responsible handling of money increases with increased wealth." The catch-phrase "Easy come, easy go" is not applicable at all to people who win money in the Lotto. Their sudden wealth does not go to their heads.

All Lotto winners said repeatedly that they had invested their money in savings accounts of one kind or another, investments that would lead to an increase of the capital sum. The first thought is the acquisition of capital wealth. Ideas of buying furniture, a car and their own home only come much later.

Most Lotto winners make a great show of the business-like way in which they have used their money. Most winners place their money in a business or even found a business of their own.

Most winners consider a healthy cushion against hard times, putting something away for a rainy day, the best use that winnings can be put to.

The vast majority of Lotto winners divide wealth into two sections, property and liquid assets. Liquid assets were taken by the winners questioned in the investigation to mean savings on account and insurance policies. Property was taken to mean furniture, a car, a house or flat.

Winners who only received a small sum in their winnings placed their money in stocks and shares, purchased accommodation that could be rented or put their money in a small business or part of a small business.

With winnings of over 75,000 Marks winners placed their money in investments that yielded a good income. More than half the winners in this category followed this pattern.

But big-time winners, the kings of the Lotto, who had received from 150,000 to 500,000 Marks were not all interested in placing their money in stocks and shares and ventures that gave good returns. Winners in the 300,000 Mark category and above put half their wealth



The 30 men in this Hegen Lotto syndicate, all of them between 68 and 88, have recently won 500,000 Marks. They staked only 50 Pfennigs each but draw a share of 16,000 Marks after the group win.

(Photo: dpa)

into stocks and shares and the other half on deposit in the bank generally.

Approximately ten per cent of all winners questioned, irrespective of whether they had won less or more than 500,000 Marks, put some of their winnings aside for charitable purposes. Every fifth winner who was a Lotto king, that is with more than 500,000 Marks, made a donation of some sort. The lesser winners also made donations.

Winners who answered the questionnaire said that they had also made gifts to their relatives and friends — 38.3 out of every hundred.

The investigation showed that winners of the Lotto were not immediately keen on travel. Only one in every four admitted that some of the winnings had been put aside to finance a trip. Only 14.7 out of every hundred winners with prizes of up to 7,000 Marks treated themselves to a trip. In the 300,000 to

500,000-Mark category the figure was 38 out of every hundred.

Only a few — 6.9 out of every hundred — took out life insurance. Every third winner bought a new, or more expensive, car. Only four out of every hundred people in the small win category, up to 7,000 Marks, allocated some of their winnings to the purchase of an object of artistic worth. One in ten of those who hit the jackpot said that they had spent part of their winnings on an *objet d'art* or two.

Most winners want to use their money to make their life easier. Over fifty per cent spent heavily on furniture with their winnings. Of the small-time winners only one in three managed to find enough to buy furniture, but 66 per cent of those who hit the bullseye stocked up their houses with costly items.

Hans Willenbecker
(Hannoversche Presse, 23 February 1971)

(Kieler Nachrichten, 9 February 1971)

Why do young hitch hikers take to the road?

The third group included young people who had run away from home. Some were looking for another world, some were just running away from themselves, the need for security was overcome by a thirst for adventure.

The student who was considered idle and easy-going at home, in a youth hostel abroad tutored others free of charge. He had decided to escape from it all in order to win back his own self-confidence. Or the young working lad from a broken marriage who is refused admittance to the Foreign Legion, now makes music in Marseilles.

The Federal Republic, consulates in Marseilles have to send back every month on average during the height of summer 120 young people, mainly girls, who have been found on the streets wandering about without money.

Young hitch hikers fall into three main groups. There were the young girls from Britain or France, usually minors, who were looking for a position as au pair somewhere. Most of them travelled "with the luck of the road" and had no thoughts for the dangers. Illegal work-seekers were often offered doubtful means of a livelihood.

The second group included students or young people learning a trade who, because they had little money, could only go south by means of hitch hiking. They tried to earn travelling expenses by asking for money with payment drawings or by singing in bars en route.

Half the hitch hikers interviewed had fairly definite ideas about their work and jobs. They looked upon hitch hiking as a cheap means of travel. For this group of

travellers hitch hiking can be an enriching experience. Their outlooks are wide association with other people helps to maturity and they are better able to understand difficulties that face them.

"Over the weeks beforehand I trained as I intend doing this time next year. I ran twice a day several times a week but never more than thirty kilometres, taking care to do quality work by my own standards."

Norpeth knew what he was aiming at by putting in such intensive training. Michel Jazy's 3min. 40.7sec. had long been due for improvement. I wanted to cover the distance in less than 3min. 40sec. Unfortunately we started off a little too slowly..."

His personal best for the 1,500 metres on a cinder track is 3min. 39.7sec., a time he notched up in the meeting against Poland in Warsaw on 17 September 1966.

"I was feeling very much tail-endish at

Harald Norpeth, this country's most successful long-distance runner of the sixties, tried himself out for the Munich Olympics next year of the indoor athletics meeting against Spain in Berlin's Deutschlandhalle recently, setting up a new indoor world record for the 1,500 metres of 3min. 37.8sec., 2.9 seconds better than the fastest time ever run by Jazy of France.

"Over the weeks beforehand I trained as I intend doing this time next year. I ran twice a day several times a week but never more than thirty kilometres, taking care to do quality work by my own standards."

Norpeth knew what he was aiming at by putting in such intensive training. Michel Jazy's 3min. 40.7sec. had long been due for improvement. I wanted to cover the distance in less than 3min. 40sec. Unfortunately we started off a little too slowly..."

His personal best for the 1,500 metres on a cinder track is 3min. 39.7sec., a time he notched up in the meeting against Poland in Warsaw on 17 September 1966.

"I was feeling very much tail-endish at

that stage of the season," he recalls. "At bottom I wasn't enjoying my running all that much any longer." Since when he has been under-trained over a distance he particularly likes.

Ever since becoming national junior champion in New Zealand in 1960 with a (for those days) sensational 3min. 36sec. for the 3,000 metres Harald Norpeth has kept in the running.

For more than a decade he has been reliable, a stalwart, has set up a number of amazing records but has never taken unnecessary risks and never extended himself to the full.

You could call it prudent self-restraint. It is certainly the reason why Norpeth's career has lasted so long. He has had bursts of record-breaking but has taken care not to burn himself up.

He is already thinking in terms of Munich. "Never, yet have I stretched myself to the limit but training over the last few weeks has shown me what I still have. I just still enjoy my running."

Hans Vogel
(DIE WELT, 18 February 1971)

that increase over expenditure as originally planned is excessive. Daume points out that at all stages of planning care has been taken to ensure that Olympic sports facilities will serve a useful purpose after the event.

"One crucial factor is that objects of lasting value are built in a reasonable way. Despite much pressure and by and large in the face of public opposition we have resisted the temptation to build outsize arenas that could easily have been filled during the Games.

"Our sports facilities are in some cases a good deal smaller than their counterparts in Melbourne, Rome, Tokyo and Mexico City but they will be just the right size afterwards. The Olympics will leave behind a model housing estate, an ideal students' colony and so on."

Günter Bantzer, Chief Burgomaster of Kiel, recently submitted an interim financial report, commenting that a decade's progress had been made in infra-structure by means of the Olympic building programme.

At the present stage the total cost of the Kiel Olympic facilities will amount to roughly 82.2 million Marks, 8.7 million of which must definitely be paid by the city. Kiel has already paid 5.7 million Marks of this sum.

(DIE WELT, 20 February 1971)

Two-thirds favor life in small towns

Kieler Nachrichten

Over there were an individualist in athletics it is Thomas Zacharias. Twenty-four and a high-jumper by discipline he makes a very dashing impression with his fashionable calf-length block boots and block-length black overcoat.

Of late his hair has been cut a good deal shorter than it used to be, so much that people have asked him about it. He is a student reading sociology and politics, a

junior dealing with the economy.

A quarter of the population prefer to live in a city with from 10,000 to 500,000 inhabitants. Only if

they had any desire to live in a major city.

Combining competitive sport and Marx-

ism in Leninism he would dearly love to

be a high-jumper and footnotes to this thumbnail sketch.

It is estimated that only about 10 per cent of people in this country

prefer to live in a city with from 10,000 to 500,000 inhabitants. Only if

they had any desire to live in a major city.

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